

PISGAH NEWS LETTER.

Pisgah, July 11.—Our section had fine rains last Friday. Other places near here had none and are suffering very much especially corn, as this is the month it is made. Cotton is growing fast, but not too much to weed. The plant is doing as well as could be expected.

I notice from the papers that the ant imported to destroy the boll weevil will sting the bare foot people so they can't pick cotton. This is what I predicted some time ago and will make the remedy worse than the disease.

Politics are beginning to be active. Lee County people will have a lively time judging from the many candidates in the field for the offices. I will give you readers an account of their oratory when they speak at Smithville.

The State Campaign at Camden was not large, but very interesting. Garrison for railroad commissioner made the finest speech of the commissioners. He occupied strong ground. Mobley told what wonderful things he was going to do if elected. John H. Earle made a sensible speech like his father always did. Canaler, the jolly man, pitched into his opponents and made mince meat out of them; the rest sang their song as usual to the same old tune. "Put me in and put the other man out and see what great things I am going to do for the people" and the general opinion is that the "crabs" would do no better than the "ins." Williams running against Finley for Congress is going to press him hard if he don't land. Finley is feeling not over good about it. Williams is a fine speaker, and a good man with it.

George R. Rembert candidate for Solicitor made a fine speech and no doubt will poll a good vote.

I am fully convinced that we should have a division in the party on State issues like we did in 1890, or we will soon die from inaction. As matters now stand, if continued, no one will soon take any interest in public matters outside of the candidates. A man should have enough patriotism to take an interest in public matters outside of the primary election. We should vote at the general election, like we do at the primary or we will soon see the effect of it in congress.

I am surprised to see Chairman Dabbs not approving of paying primary election managers for their services. If any one deserves pay they do, as they have always done a lot of work in past years for nothing. Just as well not pay the printer for his advertising, as the managers, whose time is worth as much to them as others. Let the office-holders foot all the bills, as usual. They get the pay and it is right that they should meet the expenses of the elections. The State pays the managers at the general elections and the primary ones deserve as much as the work is harder.

Mr. John W. Allen and Miss May, of Columbia are visiting here.

Mr. Leighton Allen, who has been sick with fever for some time, has gone to the springs to recuperate.

A good many speak of going to St. Louis in the fall to see the big fair. It will be more pleasant then.

Rev. Thomas Leitch will commence a meeting at Smithville next week.

I understand Sumter and Lee have worked our roads. Good.

Messrs. E. L. and E. D. Witherpoon have gone on a visit to their old home in Montgomery City, Mo., and will spend ten or fifteen days on their return at St. Louis, seeing the exposition sights.

A Texas Murderer Caught.

Jack Dymum, alias Lafayette Jackson, alias John Wyatt, alias Joe Watson, wanted for murder in Texas and Louisiana, will be taken back from South Carolina tomorrow, after eluding the officers of the law since 1888. The story of the capture of Dymum is peculiar. His capture is traced directly to his ability as a fiddler.

After killing his man, in Van Zandt County, Texas, he went to Louisiana, where he became involved in another difficulty and killed another. He then fled to this State, and after wandering around settled in Chester County. Dymum was always a noted fiddle player, and his playing in Chester became known all over the county. In Van Zandt county, Texas, there used to be fiddle concerts, and at one of these a Chester man was present, and remarked to Sheriff J. B. Lawley that he knew of a man in Chester who could excel any performance given. Dymum had always carried off the prizes in Texas and the sheriff naturally became interested. He commenced investigation, and as a result went to Chester yesterday and arrested Dymum. Dymum had denied the murder, but on being told that he was also wanted in Louisiana for another murder, he was caught in several conflicting statements and the requisition papers were promptly granted by Secretary Norment. Dymum is a white man, 56 years of age, and has a good education. At the hearing he employed an attorney and stated that he would fight the case out when it went to trial in Texas.

Memphis, Tenn., July 11.—A special to The Commercial Appeal from Cleveland, Miss., says that Harry P. Williams, one of the most popular citizens of that place, was shot and killed at a late hour today on the main street by James S. Wakefield. Williams was accompanied by his wife when the tragedy occurred. The killing resulted from a trivial affair.

The Albany Herald offers the following: "When a man gets religion and then starts out to paying his debts there is reason for belief that he has got the real thing." Ever see it done, or only indulging in glittering supposition?

Covington, Ga., July 11.—Fire in Covington late Sunday night resulting in the destruction of property amounting to \$125,000, with \$60,000 insurance.

The Pike can now resume business. That other attraction at St. Louis has exhausted its force.

The hammock season has arrived. A large stock to select from at Osteen's Book Store.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

What the Washington Office-Holders Say About the Nomination of Judge Parker.

Washington, July 10.—The report this morning that after an all-night session the Democratic convention at St. Louis has nominated on the first ballot Judge Alton B. Parker is received by leading Democrats here with much satisfaction. The platform, too, is all that was hoped for, though it is quite too prolix and some of our people would have preferred an approval of the income tax and others wanted the insertion of the Hill plank guaranteeing the country against financial changes. It is expected, however, that the latter defect will be remedied by Judge Parker himself when he makes his first responsive utterance in his letter of acceptance.

Some surprise has been expressed at the admission of Philippine delegates by the Republican convention and their rejection by the Democratic convention. But, as Congressman Cowherd, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says, "How could it be otherwise? Republicans claim that the Philippines have been subjugated and rightly robbed and appropriated, and are now a part of our insular possessions," while Democrats hold that their subjugation is a crime to be repented of, and that they are entitled to their independence. In Porto Rico the case is different, because the Supreme Court has decided that Porto Rico is a part of our territory.

Secretary Hay signaled the hot weather term by boldly asking the British ministry what they mean by violating the integrity of China by sending an armed expedition through Tibet. The British government, as usual, has frankly disavowed any "ulterior purpose" and declares that Gen. Macdonald's army had made arrangements to retire before it had begun to advance! The killing of a few thousand Tibetans more or less was made necessary by the jealousy of Viceroy Curzon who thinks that his rights and feelings had not been properly considered. It will be interesting to the American public to watch the British column of invasion and observe the alacrity with which it faces about for home. Of course we must keep on terms of perfect amity with John Bull and permit him to loot Lassa if he finds it necessary to do so.

Since his arrival in this city Secretary Paul Morton has devoted almost his entire time to acquainting himself with his new duties at the head of the naval establishment, and studying the details of the business requiring his personal attention. He has called on the various admirals and bureau chiefs at their desks and has found time in the intervals of inspection to visit Arlington, the Soldiers' Home, and some of the other departments and to make two trips down the Potomac on the yacht "Sylph," which by an odd figure of speech is called "the President's." Paul seems to be a tender-hearted father of the floating contingent. His first duty was to confirm the conviction of Lieut. Reginald Hogan of the Marine Corps, found guilty of scandalous conduct, of attempting to kill a negro in a fit of drunkenness and of violently resisting arrest by the police. Secretary Morton attended to the case by remitting the punishment and telling Hogan not to do so again.

Clergymen here have just been scandalized by the appearance among them of Rev. William Hoffman, of Mount Palaski, Ill., recently elected pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Hagerstown, just over the Maryland line. He returned from the west with his bride, Miss Amelia Roth, whom he married at Pekin, Ill., June 28th. The young couple were shocked yesterday by a delegation from the Hagerstown congregation waiting upon them and asking them why they occupied a room together at a hotel in Pekin on Sunday night, June 26th, and were registered there as "Rev. Hoffman and wife," three days before the marriage. The young couple explained that there was nothing wrong about it; that on the Sunday night in question Hoffman and Miss Roth went to Pekin together after service, missed the car back, and were forced to stay in Pekin all night. They explained that they went to the hotel, registered as husband and wife, occupied the same room, and "sat up the entire night and conversed."

Hoffman says he registered Miss Roth as his wife for her protection, and the meddlesome hotel-keeper adds that they occupied one room for the same reason, for "there were lots of other rooms." The Hagerstown church considers the explanation satisfactory. Miss Roth was secretary of the Sunday School connected with Mr. Hoffman's Palaski charge.

The effort to protect Texas from the ravages of the cotton boll weevil which threatens to destroy the cotton crop of that state and to sweep across the entire cotton belt if not arrested, is accompanied by many suggestions, to stay the advance of the plague. Professor Cook of the Agricultural Department here has brought from Guatemala to Galveston a large number of voracious ants peculiar to the fauna of Central America, whose function and pleasure it seems to be to attack and destroy the weevil. A corps of experimenters has assembled at Victoria, Texas, where, under direction of Dr. Cook, they will release the carnivorous ants into cages covered with mosquito netting instead of infected cotton plants. The results of these experiments will determine whether this lively exotic is an effective antidote to the bane from which Texas has for ten years been a sufferer. Another hopeful remedy is proposed in "the cotton tree," which grows to the height of forty or fifty feet, multiplies very rapidly, is immune to the boll weevil and will yield from twenty to twenty-five pounds per tree, including seed. If difficulty is found in gathering the crop, the tree is easily dwarfed, so as to bring the cotton within reach. At an average yield of twenty pounds of cotton per tree, the yield would be sixteen bales to the acre. The expense of planting is no greater than that of corn, and it is able to withstand droughts during eight months of the year. It is planted only once in twenty-five years. This tree comes to us by way of Mexico.

Hunt's Round Pointed Pens for sale at Osteen's Book Store.

STEAMSHIP BURNED

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Mallory Line Loses One of Its Finest and Newest Boats.

Philadelphia, July 12.—The Mallory Line Steamer San Jacinto, which was built one year ago at a cost of a half million dollars was burned at the wharf here today. In addition to the loss on the steamer there is a heavy loss on the cargo. There were no fatalities among the crew.

LOOK OUT FOR HIGH PRICED MEAT.

Fifty Thousand Chicago Packing House Employees Ordered Out on Strike.

Chicago, July 12.—Fifty thousand packing house employees in this city and in other western cities were ordered out on a strike this morning. Other labor unions are expected to become involved and a serious strike by which many great industries will be tied up and hundred of thousands of skilled workmen will be idle.

TERRIBLE TALE OF THE SEA.

Great Steamer Lost With all on Board.

Sydney, Australia, July 12.—The British steamer Nemesis is long overdue and is believed to have been lost with all on board during the recent terrible gale.

Weekly Crop Bulletin.

Columbia, July 12.—The week ending 8 a. m., July 11th, had a mean temperature of 81 degrees, which is about normal, due to very even night temperatures and moderately hot days. The extremes were a minimum of 61 at Greenville on the 5th, and a maximum of 99 at Blackville and Yemassee on the 7th. There were several local high winds accompanying thunderstorms, most damaging in a part of Sumter county. The relative humidity was above normal along the coast, and normal, or below, in the interior. The sunshine was generally deficient.

There were frequent thunderstorms in the central and northern counties throughout the week, and over the extreme northwestern ones during the closing days, with practically no rain or widely scattered light showers in the Savannah valley from Anderson county southward to Hampton. The weekly amounts ranged from "trace" to over three inches. Over the greater portion of the State the rainfall was ample for all crops and in parts of Cheshire, Darlington and Marlboro counties it was excessive to an injurious extent. The moisture deficiency appears to be most injurious in Greenwood, Saluda, Barnwell and Hampton counties with many other localities that are suffering. Additional reports indicate that the hail storm of the 2nd in Marion and York counties was more destructive than at first indicated. There were numerous hailstorms on the 7th, but were destructive over very small, widely separated areas only.

The week was generally favorable for farm work and for laying by crops, except in the counties named as having had excessive rains. As a rule crops continue clean and well cultivated, though some places report grassy and weedy fields.

In many parts of the State corn is "firing" owing to insufficient moisture, but where rains occurred the corn crop continues very promising, especially young corn on bottom lands.

The majority of the reports on cotton indicate further improvement, but some deterioration is noted due to both lack of moisture and excessive moisture, causing the plants to yellow, shed their foliage and squares. Insects that puncture squares and young bolls have been noted in Greenville and Pickens counties, by some thought to be boll worms, by others to be boll weevils. The plants are blooming freely in places and bolls have been noted in a few localities. Sandy land cotton is better than that on clay soils, the latter being unseasonably small. Sea-island cotton has good color and growth and is blooming freely.

Okobeco is very promising, with selecting and curing making fair progress. The rains were very beneficial to rice. Melons are ripening generally and shipments are heavy. Stock water still scarce in places. Fruit is scarce in the eastern counties and plentiful in the western ones.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

Cures Dyspepsia.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

The Kidney Cure.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

For the Liver.

GLENN SPRINGS WATER

Best Remedy for Stomach Troubles.

BRYAN IS LOYAL,

BUT NOT ENTHUSIASTIC.

Gives Reasons Why He Will Support Platform and Then Finds Fault With Nominees.

His Support is Half Hearted and His Statement Calculated to Encourage the Populists and Radical Democrats.

Lincoln, Neb., July 12.—Wm. J. Bryan today gave out the following statement:

"I shall vote for Parker and Davis, the nominees of the Democratic national convention, and shall do so for the following reasons:

"First, because the Democratic ticket stands for opposition to imperialism, while the Republican ticket stands for an imperialistic policy. On this question, which was the paramount issue in 1900, and which must remain an important issue so long as an attempt is made to hold colonies under the American flag—on this issue the convention was unanimous, the platform emphatic and I have no doubt that the candidate will carry out the platform.

"Second, Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics and this issue, if it becomes national, will make it impossible to consider economic questions that demand solution. The election of the Democratic ticket will put a quietus upon this attempt and permit the race question to work out without the bitterness which Mr. Roosevelt's conduct has engendered.

"Third, Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war. His friends represent him as a man of blood and iron. He believes in strenuousness and inculcates a love for warlike things. The Democratic ticket stands for peace, for reason and for arbitration rather than for force, conquest and bluster.

"Fourth, the Democratic platform declares in favor of the reduction of the standing army, and as this plank was unanimously adopted, there is reason to believe that Democratic success on this subject would bring some advantage to the people.

AS TO ECONOMIC QUESTIONS.

"For these four reasons I feel justified in supporting the ticket, but must not misrepresent the situation or appeal for the ticket on false grounds. A Democratic victory will mean very little if any progress in economic questions, so long as the party is under the control of the Wall street element. On the money question, Mr. Parker is as thoroughly committed to the side of the financiers as Mr. Roosevelt. If he does not go as far as the Republicans would in retiring silver dollars, in establishing branch banks, in enlarging the powers of the national banks, and in the substitution of an asset currency for the present currency, it will be because he is restrained by the Democrats in the house and in the senate. Nothing good could be expected of him on the money question.

"On the trust question the Democratic platform is very much better than the Republican platform, but the nomination of Judge Parker virtually nullifies the anti-trust plank. Unless in his letter of acceptance he commits himself to attempt anti-trust legislation, we need not expect him to pursue a different course from that pursued by President Roosevelt.

"So far as the labor questions are concerned we must wait Judge Parker's letter before we shall know whether the laboring man has anything to expect from his election. The labor plank as prepared by Judge Parker's friends on the sub-committee was a straddling, meaningless plank. In the full committee, planks were adopted in favor of arbitration, the eight-hour day and against government by injunction; also a plank on the Colorado situation. If Judge Parker is silent or ambiguous on these subjects it will mean that the financial influence back of him will not let him take the labor side of these disputed questions.

SOME LITTLE PROGRESS.

"On the tariff question some little progress may be hoped for, but the Parker men on the committee were necessarily in favor of a very conservative tariff plank, and it remains to be seen whether Judge Parker will carry out the positive and definite plank which was submitted by the full committee. This is the situation.

"Judge Parker stands for enough things that are good to justify me in giving him my vote, but as I have tried to point out for several months, the triumph of the Wall street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions. I have nothing to take back. I have nothing to withdraw of the things that I have said against the methods used to advance his candidacy. It was a plain and deliberate attempt to deceive the party. The New York platform was vague and meaningless, and purposely so because the advocates of Judge Parker were trying to secure votes among the people who would have opposed his views had they known them. If he had sent the Al-

HINDOO FANATICISM.

Self Inflicted Tortures of Religious Zealots of India.

Self inflicted torture by Hindoo zealots is common in India. One man will lie upon his back, place a piece of soil upon his lower lip, plant in it a mustard seed and not rise from his position until the seed has become a plant of size. Another will make his couch upon spikes; a third walk with his boots filled with similar delights; yet another keeps his hands clinched until the nails grow through his palms and out at the back of his hands, while others distort their legs and arms into atrophy. The extent to which Hindoo fanaticism will go, or native belief extend, was shown by a case reported in the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore a year or so ago. The natives of Trevandrum were found worshipping as a god come among men a man who had taken up his residence under a tree on the bank of a river. For the first week or so he ate a plantain and drank some milk twice or thrice a week. Then he gradually enlarged the intervals, till after three or four months he took no food at all, but passed his time huddled before a fire, seeing no one, hearing no one. Exposed to cold and wet, to heat and dust, he sat thus without food for three years, "wrapt in divine contemplation." At the end of the three years he died, never having spoken to, or heeded, a soul from the time he first appeared until the spirit passed from his body.

CURE FOR HICCUGHS.

Simple Scientific Remedy That Gives Immediate Relief.

An attack of hiccoughs brings its victim less sympathy perhaps than almost any other ailment, the main reason being that, except in very rare cases, it is not attended with fatal results and that in most cases it attacks otherwise healthy persons. Still, it is one of the most annoying and most obstinate of difficulties. While the effort to cure it is being made it generally disappears, yet it resists the most vigorous effort of the will to control its vagaries.

A hiccough is a quick, involuntary, inspiratory movement of the diaphragm, brought suddenly to a stop by an involuntary closing of the glottis. The muscles that control these two portions of the human anatomy are incessant workers. They wait on every breath without being guided by the will and even work while we sleep. While they do their duty life passes tranquil, calm and pacific, but if from any cause a disturbing element enters into their balliwick they rebel, are beyond the control of the will and, having no guide, as it were, run away, and, like any runaway, have no care for the damage done. The effort to remove the disturber is the cause of the hiccough, and the following method of treatment arrests these muscles in their wild escapade, brings them back to their duties, and, like the patient servants they are, they resume their work and life becomes as placid as before.

First, expel all the air from your lungs very, very quickly. The portion of the body they attend to is, as it were, collapsed, and now commences the next and concluding part of the cure.

Second, commence to fill your lungs with air, but do so very slowly, but steadily. Pucker your mouth, and if possible leave an opening of your lips no larger than a pin, and through this inhale the air. Fill your lungs, raise your arms and throw out your chest, and when you are full these muscles resume their regular duties and the hiccoughs are gone.—Brooklyn Eagle.

SORRY SHE SPOKE.

The Mistake That Was Made by a New York Milliner.

One of the richest and most prominent society women in New York caught an unexpected glimpse of the reverse side of a Fifth avenue tradeswoman's manners the other day. The society woman in question is very quiet and unostentatious in her dress, and it is only the appointment of her equipage that betrays the fact that she is wealthy. She stopped her carriage outside the establishment of a fashionable milliner, entered and addressed the proprietress.

"I see you have a your window a sign, 'Apprentice Wanted,'" she began. The milliner eyed her contemptuously from the crown of her modest bonnet to the tip of her common sense shoe.

"You would not do at all," she said. "I want a ladylike person who can wait on customers."

"I wished to place one of my maids with some one from whom she could learn millinery while I am abroad," continued the visitor quietly, "but I'm afraid you would not do."

As the footman opened the carriage door for his mistress the horror-stricken milliner recognized too late the liveliness of one of the "first families" of New York.—New York Press.

To Avoid a Tie Vote.

In the history of our comic literature there have been many genuine "Irish bulls" recorded, but rarely one that is of a neater brand than that encountered at a political gathering on Locust street above Broad, in Philadelphia, says the Record of that city. A convention of delegates had been called to revise the rules of the party, and in order to expedite matters a delegate moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed to draft the proposed rules. Before this was adopted another delegate suggested that a committee of fifteen would be unwieldy and proposed an amendment reducing the number to eight. This was agreed to, but before its adoption an aged delegate, with a rich Milesian brogue, arose and solemnly proposed, "Misther Chairman, I move yer that the committee be increased to noine, so that in case of a tie vote there'll be a majority of wan."

bany convention the telegram that he sent to the St. Louis convention, he would have had very few instructed delegates from the south and no possible chance for the nomination. But he and his managers adroitly and purposely concealed his position until the delegates had been "corralled" and the nomination assured. Then his friends attempted to secure a gold plank which was overwhelmingly defeated in the committee. After the party had rejoiced over the harmony secured by the omission of the question, and after he had secured the nomination, he injected his views upon the subject at a time when he could not be taken from the ticket without great demoralization. The nomination was secured therefore by crooked and indefensible methods, but the Democrat who loves his country has to make his decisions upon conditions as he finds them, not upon conditions as he would like to have them.

"After having stated that I shall support the ticket and after having given my reasons for so doing, I think it due to the Democrats of the nation to say that while the fight on economic questions is postponed, it is not abandoned. As soon as the election is over, I shall, with the help of those who believe as I do, undertake to organize for the campaign of 1908, the object being to marshal the friends of popular government within the Democratic party to the support of a radical and progressive policy, to make the Democratic party an efficient means in the hands of the people for securing relief from the plutocratic element that controls the Republican party and for the time being is in the control of the Democratic party. This plan of organization will be elaborated soon."

SALTING BABIES.

A Cruel Custom That Still Lives in Parts of Europe and Asia.

In certain localities in Europe, and Asia the people still adhere to the exceedingly curious custom of salting newborn babies, notwithstanding its cruelty and danger. The method varies with the differing nationalities of the people using it.

The Armenians of Russia cover the entire skin of the infant with a very fine salt, taking great care that the salt reaches all the spaces between the fingers and toes and the depressions in the body, such as the armpits and the hollows under the knees, for not a spot of the surface of the child must remain untouched by the salt. The salt is left on the baby for three hours or more and then washed off with warm water.

A mountain tribe of Asia Minor is even more merciless than the Armenians. They keep their newborn babies covered with salt for twenty-four hours. The modern Greeks sprinkle their babies with salt, and even in some parts of Germany salt is still used on a child at birth, but in a much more humane manner, by rubbing a little behind the ears or by placing a pinch of salt on the tongue or by filling a little paper with salt and placing it under the garment. The mothers imagine that this will give their children health and strength and keep the evil spirits away from them.

This custom, when carried to excess, is cruel, the salt inflaming the skin and sometimes causing such intolerable tortures that the child dies in convulsions, but the ignorant and superstitious mother, believing that the salting process hardens the child, that without it the babe could not grow up into a healthy man or woman, hardens her heart to its cruelties.

It is not known definitely how this odd custom originated, but probably some ancient innovator, observing the preservative power of salt in keeping meat sound, reasoned that it would be a good thing to salt down young babies for a few hours and thus impart something of the strengthening and preserving qualities of the salt to the puny offspring of man.

SENTENCE SERMONS.

There is no short cut to happiness. Virtue is not a matter of vocabulary. Nothing succeeds where the soul fails. A little silence may save a lot of sorrow.

With God life and love are synonymous.

A sharp man always cuts his own fingers.

Repentance cannot tear up the roots of the past.

No man reaches the stage of triumph but by the steps of trial.

The man who takes life as a dose always finds it a bitter one.

A man makes no particular progress by patting himself on the back.

Virtue may be its own reward, but it is not its own advertising agent.

Some men expect to acquire all their good habits in their second childhood.—Chicago Tribune.

Tribute of True Love.

In pathos and deep affection no love letter ever eclipsed the one found in the knapsack of a Confederate soldier after the battle of Atlanta. It told all about home and concluded with this poetic effort:

It's hard for you uns to be livin' in camps,
It's hard for you uns to be fightin' the Yanks.

It's hard for we uns from you uns to part,
'Cause you uns got we uns heart.

—New York Tribune.

More Important.

Wife—I'm so afraid this new hat will get damaged if it's left in the home. Husband—Why not put it in our safe deposit closet? Wife—But is there room there with all our bonds? Husband—No, but we can take the bonds out.—Life.